

*Application No. 10/713,639*

### REMARKS

The above-identified patent application has been reviewed in light of the Examiner's Action dated April 28, 2005. Claim 33 is amended and claims 51 and 52 are cancelled, without intending to abandon or to dedicate to the public any patentable subject matter. Accordingly, Claims 1-35 are now pending. As set out more fully below, reconsideration and withdrawal of objections to and the rejections of the claims are respectfully requested.

Claims 17-19, 22-24, 28, 29 and 32-35 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102 as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,824,429 to Hwang ("Hwang"). In order for a rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102 to be proper, each and every element as set forth in a claim must be found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference. (MPEP §2131.) However, Hwang does not describe a lid that can be placed in either of two positions as recited by Claims 17-19, 22-24, 28, 29, or 32, and Hwang does not describe a shield means that substantially covers an access aperture as recited by Claims 33-35. Therefore, each and every element of the claims cannot be found in the Hwang reference. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections under 35 U.S.C. §102 are respectfully requested.

The invention set forth in Claims 17-19, 22-26, 28, 29 and 32 is generally directed to a shield to prevent or attenuate leaks of electromagnetic radiation from within a shielded cabinet. The shield generally includes a connector aperture, for receiving all or a portion of a conventional input/output electrical connector and at least one cable aperture, to allow a cable comprising all or some of the signal lines associated with pins or contacts provided by the connector to exit an enclosure formed by a shielded cabinet and the interconnected shield. As recited by rejected Claims 17-19, 22-26, 28, 29 and 32, the connector shield includes a lid member that "may be selectively placed in at least one of a closed and an open position."

The Hwang reference is generally directed to a transceiver cage assembly. In particular, Hwang has as an object providing a shielding cage assembly for retaining a plurality of transceiver modules that is easily mountable to a printed circuit board. (Hwang, col. 1, ll. 26-29.) The assembly described by Hwang includes a number of transceiver cages 1 formed from an

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upper cage 6 and a bottom cage 7. (Hwang, col. 2, ll. 9-11; Figs. 4 and 5.) The transceiver cages 1 are soldered to a connecting cover 2 such that the front ends of the transceiver cages 1 are exposed at the front of the connecting cover 2. (Hwang, col. 3, ll. 13-22.) The assembly is then mounted to a circuit board 3 such that the front ends of the transceiver cages 1 extend out of windows 81. (Hwang, col. 2, ll. 2-8; col. 3, ll. 36-37.)

The Hwang reference does not teach, suggest or disclose a lid member that may be selectively placed in a closed or an open position as recited by Claim 17 and the claims dependent therefrom. Instead, the structure in Hwang identified by the Office Action as corresponding to the recited lid member is the "back plate 24" of a connecting cover 2, which is shown as being rigidly connected to the remainder of the connecting cover 2. (Hwang, col. 2, ll. 54-57; Fig. 4.) This back plate is not described by Hwang as being movable, nor would it inherently be movable. Furthermore, although the Office Action remarks that the back plate 24 can be bent from the illustrated position, there is absolutely no description, suggestion or motivation to do so. Accordingly, Claim 17 and the claims dependent therefrom are not anticipated by Hwang for at least the reason that a lid member that can be selectively placed in a closed position or in an open position is not described by the Hwang reference. Therefore, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of Claims 17-19, 22-24, 28, 29 and 32 are respectfully requested.

With respect to Claims 33-35, Claim 33 has been amended to incorporate the elements previously recited by Claims 51 and 52. As Claim 52 was found to be allowable, it is submitted that Claim 33 and dependent Claims 34 and 35 are now in condition for allowance. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of Claims 33-35 as anticipated by Hwang are respectfully requested.

Claims 25 and 27 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over Hwang in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,364,706 to Ando et al. ("Ando"), and Claims 20, 21, 30 and 31 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over Hwang. In order to establish a prima facie case of obviousness under section 103, there must be some suggestion or motivation to

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modify the reference or to combine the reference teachings, there must be a reasonable expectation of success, and the prior art reference or references must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. (MPEP §2143.) As discussed above, the Hwang reference does not teach, suggest or disclose each and every element of independent Claim 17. Furthermore, the deficiencies in the disclosure of Hwang are not made up by the disclosure of Ando. In particular, neither Hwang nor Ando teach, suggest or describe a lid that can be selectively placed in a closed or open position. Accordingly, as set forth more fully below, the rejections of Claims 20, 21, 25, 27 and 30-31 should be reconsidered and withdrawn.

The Ando reference is generally directed to a shielded electrical connector with flange support member. More particularly, Ando discusses a shielded connector that is mountable to a circuit board. (Ando, col. 3, ll. 57-60.) The shielded connector of Ando has a support member for improving the rigidity of the shield. (Ando, col. 1, ll. 26-28.) In a completed assembly, the electrical connector is interconnected to a circuit board and to the interior of a panel. (Ando, col. 3, ll. 57-60; col. 4, ll. 30-35; Fig. 5.) The Office Action cites to Ando for disclosing mounting flanges with fastener apertures. However, even if it is accepted that Ando discloses mounting flanges generally, elements described above as being absent from the disclosure of the Hwang reference cannot be found in the Ando reference. Accordingly, for at least these reasons, it is submitted that the rejections of Claims 25 and 27 as obvious should be reconsidered and withdrawn.

As noted above, the Hwang reference does not teach, suggest or disclose each and every element of the rejected independent claims. Accordingly, for at least these reasons, the rejections of Claims 20, 30 and 31 as obvious should be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Applicants note that various of the dependent claims recite additional patentable subject matter. For example, Claim 19 recites a lid member that is interconnected to a body of the connector shield by a hinge. The Office Action finds that a back wall of the cover plate in Hwang, formed by folding a piece of metal, corresponds to the recited hinge. However, Applicants note that this construction is contrary to the ordinary meaning of a "hinge," which

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typically permits movement. Furthermore, the Applicants' usage of the word "hinge" in the specification is not contrary to such ordinary meaning. In addition, there is absolutely no suggestion or motivation in any of the cited references to "hinge" the back plate of Hwang. Therefore, for at least these additional reasons, Claim 19 should be allowed.

Applicants note with appreciation the Examiner's indication that Claims 1-16 and 26 are allowed. The applicants additionally note with appreciation the Examiner's indication that Claim 52 would be allowable if rewritten in independent form. As noted above, Claim 33 has been amended to incorporate each of the elements of Claim 52. Accordingly, it is submitted that Claim 33 and dependent Claims 34-35 are in condition for allowance.

The application now appearing to be in form for allowance, early notification of same is respectfully requested. The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned by telephone if doing so would expedite the resolution of this case.

Respectfully submitted,

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